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*Registered deaths and annual death rates per 1,000 population in certain large cities of the United States, week ended Feb. 8, 1919—Deaths from all causes, and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined.*

City.	Popula- tion July 1, 1918, estimated.	Total deaths, all causes.	Annual death rate per 1,000.	Death rate for preceding years. <sup>1</sup>	Influenza and pneumonia (all forms).	
					Number of deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.
Albany, N. Y.	112,565	39	18.1	C 17.6	15	6.9
Atlanta, Ga.	201,732	85	22.0	C 20.2		
Baltimore, Md.	<sup>2</sup> 669,981	364	28.3	A 20.2	126	9.8
Birmingham, Ala.	197,670	63	16.6	A 16.9	21	5.5
Boston, Mass.	785,245	301	20.0	A 17.4	89	5.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	473,229	201	22.1	C 20.5	75	8.3
Cambridge, Mass.	111,432	50	23.4	C 22.9	10	4.7
Chicago, Ill.	2,596,681	803	16.1	A 16.1	194	3.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	418,022	150	18.7	C 19.6	39	4.9
Cleveland, Ohio.	810,306	249	16.0	C 13.0	100	6.4
Columbus, Ohio.	225,296	60	13.9	C 15.0	11	2.5
Dayton, Ohio.	130,655	42	16.8	C 21.6	8	3.2
Denver, Colo.		97				
Fall River, Mass.	128,392	45	18.3	C 14.2	17	6.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	135,450	28	10.8	C 15.4		
Indianapolis, Ind.	289,577	112	20.2	C 17.1		
Jersey City, N. J.	318,770	114	18.6	C 12.9		
Kansas City, Mo.	313,785	115	19.1	C 20.3	40	6.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	568,495	183	16.8	A 15.3	47	4.3
Louisville, Ky.	242,707	93	20.0	C 26.0	19	4.1
Lowell, Mass.	109,081	41	19.6	A 17.1		
Memphis, Tenn.	154,759	101	34.0	C 25.3	60	20.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	453,481	100	11.5	A 13.6		
Minneapolis, Minn.	383,442	111	15.1	C 10.7		
Nashville, Tenn.	119,215	56	24.5	C 21.0	15	6.6
Newark, N. J.	428,684	147	17.9	C 15.4	45	5.5
New Haven, Conn.	154,865	41	13.8	C 18.5	12	4.0
New Orleans, La.	382,273	197	26.9	A 22.1	58	7.9
New York, N. Y.	5,215,879	2,209	22.1	C 17.7	893	8.9
Oakland, Cal.	214,206	63	15.3	A 12.9		
Omaha, Nebr.	180,264	33	9.5	C 11.0		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,761,371	750	22.2	<sup>3</sup> 17.9	262	7.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	593,303	288	25.3	C 20.4	145	12.7
Portland, Oreg.		62			15	
Providence, R. I.	263,613	98	19.4	C 17.0	30	5.9
Richmond, Va.	160,719	60	19.5	C 19.1	11	3.6
Rochester, N. Y.	264,856	81	15.9	C 15.6	16	3.1
St. Louis, Mo.	779,951	243	16.2	C 16.5	53	3.5
St. Paul, Minn.	257,699	63	12.7	C 10.7		
San Francisco, Cal.	478,530	147	16.0	C 14.6	41	4.5
Seattle, Wash.		90			40	
Spokane, Wash.		24				
Syracuse, N. Y.	161,404	44	14.2	C 16.2	10	3.2
Toledo, Ohio.	262,234	57	11.3	A 12.7	6	1.2
Washington, D. C.	401,681	150	19.5	A 18.8	42	5.5
Worcester, Mass.	173,650	76	22.8	C 17.1	21	6.3

<sup>1</sup> "A" indicates that the rate given is the average annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates that the rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of 1918.

<sup>2</sup> Population estimated as of July 1, 1919.

<sup>3</sup> Rate is based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

## FAVUS HERPETICUS OR MOUSE FAVUS IN MAN.

By R. E. BUCHANAN, Special Bacteriologist, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Mouse favus or *Favus herpeticus* in man has recently assumed some significance in the United States because of the possibility that those who handle imported Australian wheat, or are engaged in milling it, may become infected from the bags, dead mice, or possibly from the wheat itself. Men employed in resacking the grain and women engaged in mending the torn and gnawed bags have developed

many cases of favus of the glabrous skin, the *Favus herpeticus* of Quinke, caused by the dermatophyte *Achorion quinckeanum*. It may be emphasized that this fungus is quite distinct from that typical of human favus, the *Achorion Schönleinii*.

A study, made at the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, of samples of wheat and of several mouse skins collected in Australia proved negative. The descriptions and figures presented by Australian physicians, however, leave no question that the disease present in Australia is favus.

It is not improbable that there may be an occasional appearance of mouse favus, or rather *Favus herpeticus*, among those handling the imported wheat. The possibility that the spores may be present in flour and cause infection in bakers is very remote and probably negligible.

The disease in man develops clinically much as *Herpes tonsurans*, but in most cases well developed cup-shaped crusts or scutula appear near the center of the lesion. The infection in man is usually not serious, yielding readily to treatment, and far more readily cured than the *Favus vulgaris* of the scalp.

There are apparently no reports of cases in the United States in recent years.

It is not probable that the danger from infection through importation of Australian wheat is sufficiently great to warrant any interference with, certainly not to warrant the exclusion of, the grain.

## THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### PREVALENCE DURING 1917 IN STATES.

ANTHRAX, CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, DIPHTHERIA, MALARIA, MEASLES, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES IN MAN, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SEPTIC SORE THROAT, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY AND ALL FORMS), TYPHOID FEVER, AND TYPHUS FEVER CASES, AND DEATHS REPORTED, 1917; AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING RECENT YEARS (1912 to 1916); CASE RATES, FATALITY AND MORTALITY RATES, 1917.

The tables which appear on the following pages have been compiled from data furnished by the health officers of the several States in response to requests from the United States Public Health Service.

Thirty-six States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia filled out and returned the schedules, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The populations used in computing the case rates and death rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1917,